

CORNVCOPIÆ, Or diuers secrets:

Wherein is contained the rare secrets
in Man, Beasts, Foules, Fishes, Trees, Planets,
Stones and such like, most pleasant and
profitable, and not before committed to
bee printed in English.

Newlie drawn out of diuers Latine Authors into Eng-
lish by Thomas Iohnson.



AT LONDON.

Printed for *William Barley*, and are to be sold at his
shop at the vpper end of Gracious streete nere
London-Hall. 1596.



CORNVCOPIÆ, OR
diuers secrets: wherin is con-
tained the rare secrets in Man, Beastes,
Foules, Fishes, Trees, Plantes, Stones and
such like, most pleasant and profitable
and not before committed to bee
printed in English,



These are the wond-
ders & metuailes
in this world, and
almost incredible,
were it not that
experience teach-
eth the contrarie:
for who could bee
perswaded to be-
leeue that the

Owlbridge could eate or deuoure cold & hard
Iron, or that hote burning Iron could not hurt
her stomacke, were it not that it hath and is
daylie scene and knowne.

There is a little fish called Echines, which
cleauing to the keele or mast of the Ship, will

Cornucopia.

so retaine the Shippe that no violence of Winde
oz weather can remoue it.

The Salamander and the woyme Piransta
liue in the fire, and although they seeme to con-
sume and burne away yet are they not hurt oz
burned at all.

The Satyres haue heads like vnto men, and
bodies like vnto goats, and are capable of rea-
son and speech, which is both strange & won-
derfull.

The Loadstone hath vertue to draw yron to
it: yet if you holde a Diamond by him, that
vertue will bee taken away so long as the A-
damant is by him.

The stone found in an Eagles nest, bound
to the left arme of a woman with child preser-
ueth from abortion, but bound to her thigh in
her traualle, causeth easie and speedie deliue-
rance. Also it is saide that if a theefe eate a
peece of this stone any manner of way, it shall
uener passe through him. A theefe can not
swallow any broth wherein this stone hath bin
sodden.

The Jasper stone restrayneth bleeding.

If any thinge be laid in salt and there left re-
mayning, in proesse of time it becometh salt
it selfe.

Many thinges are holpen by their like, as
Physitions can tell that the braines of manye
thinges are helpfull to the braine of man, the
kings

Cornucopie.

lunge to the lunge, the eye to the eye, & foote to the foote, &c.

The right eye of a Frogge applied to the right eye of one that is purblind, or the left eye to the left healeth the party.

So doth the eye of a Crabfish.

The snaille applied in the same sorte helpeth the gout.

Euerie barren Beast or foule causeth sterility or barrennes, especiallie the Urine, matrice or stones anie waies taken.

So doth the milke of a Hule once in a month eaten, cause her that eate it not to conceive.

If you would moue loue, take such creatures as loue most, such are the Turtle, the Sparrow, the Swallow, the Waggetaile.

If you would moue audacity, respect the Lion and the Cocke.

The dog, the daunc, the cocke, the nightingale, the bat or remouse & such like, especiall ye the head the hart & the eyes are said to profit in bigilancy, or to keepe one from sleeping.

The hart of a Crowe or a Batte bozne vppon one suffereth not the partie to sleepe till it bee taken a waie.

The head of the Batte brought to powder, & bound to the right arme doth the like, but put vppon the stomacke of one that is a sleepe, it is saide that he shall not awake till it bee taken a waie.

waile.

The Frogge and the Toade are much effectuall to make one talkatiue.

The tongue of a water Frogge put on the head of one sleeping : causeth him to speake in his sleepe.

The heart of a Toade or of a Night Crowe, or the fatte of a Hare put vpon the brest of one sleeping, causeth them to tell whatsoeuer shall be asked them.

All beasts of long life are said to bee helpers to long life.

The Hart renueth his age by eating of the Serpent.

The Phoenix by the fire.

If the right foote of the Pellican bee put in hotte dung for three months, thereof will bee ingendred a Pellican.

The Load-stone doth not onelie draw iron to it, but also maketh that iron to drawe other iron to it, if the Load-stone be rubbed therewith.

It is supposed that in like maner the smock or other apparrell of a strumpet beeing woorne of others, giueth a certaine impudencie and shameles boldnes to those parties.

Euen so if a woman behold her selfe ofte in the glasse wherein an whore hath accustomed to looke in, it maketh her not onely impudent bold but also the more prompt to further offending.

ding.

Also a blacke cloth which hath bene bled o-
ner the Coffin of dead folkes bringeth a certain
kinde of sadness or melancholly to them that
weare it in appartell.

The Load-stone hath the vertue attractive,
the Emerauld giueth great probabillity to ob-
tain riches, the Jasper helpeth breaths, the Stone
Achates giueth sweet and pleasant speech.

The root of the herbe Apocis burneth fire
to it a farrre off.

The Palme tree of the male kind and of the
female kinde growing together, dos folde the
branches one within another, as it were em-
bracing each other, neither will the female
beare any frute without the company of the
male.

The Vine is greatly delighted with the
Elme and beareth more frute being plased to-
gether.

The Almond tree solitarily planted is lesse
fruitfull.

The myrtle tree and the Olive tree loue each
other mutually, euens so doth the Olive tree and
the figge tree.

In like manner as in plants, so also in foules
and beastes is there a mutuall amity, as be-
tweene the Owlell and the felface, between
the Crow and the Henshawke, betwene the
Dove and the Pheasant, betwene the Turtle

and the Popinsay.

Also the Ash called Musculus loveth the whale so, that he feedeth the whale from danger of Rocks, also there is a great amitie betwixt it and the Chirlepool.

It is supposed that the Cat so much reioyeth with the herb Bay, that enen by the rubbing of her selfe against it, she beingeth young by that meanes supplying the defect of the Male.

Also some Whares in Capadochia conceale euen by the blowing of the winde, and drawing in of the same by the nostrils.

Frogges, Toades, Serpents and all kinde of venemous things, reioyce greatly in a kinde of Herbe called Apium rillus, a most venemous weede, whereupon who soeuer eateth dyeth soone after in laughing.

The Snalle being hurt of the Serpent, is comforted by eating Organy and in like case the Storke. The weasel helpeth her selfe of popson by eating of Rue. And by these meanes it is found out that Organy and Rue are great resistors of popson.

The Toade being bitten or hurt by anye meanes hasteth to Rue or Sage, and rubbeth the wound there against, and by that meanes is healed.

So men haue learned many precious remedies for many diseases euen by brute beasts, as we see by the swallow, who hath taught us that

that the folke of Celandine is singular for the
eyes, for that she restoreth sight to her yong ones
with Celandine.

The chattering Wile being sick bringeth the
Wile into his nest and so is restored.

The Swan, the Wartyge, the Duckell and
do yearly purge themselves with Wartyge
and in like case the Crow with the same ex-
guisheth the poison of the Camelion.

The Lion being diseased is holpen in deuour-
ing the Ape. The Lapwing with eating mai-
den haire.

The Hart striken with an arrow, knoweth
how to drue it out with eating of Ditch herb.

The Hinde before her time be to bring forth
yong, purgeth her selfe with the herb Siler.

Swine hurt of Serpents, are healed by the
Crabfish.

The Beare hurt in eating of Wandrakes,
takes help in deuouring the Wincres or Ants.

Duckes, Geese and other birds of the wa-
ter helpe themselves with an herb called Side-
raris that groweth on walles and tyles.

Pigions, Turtles, Henues and such like are
healed with the herb Helaine. Cranes with
bulrushes, Panthers with mang order, Woyes
with Iule, Hindes with Arrechokes.

Neither do Plants, Herbs, Beasts and such
like want a certaine kinde of hatred or enmi-
tie, as we see in the be hatred choller.

Coraile, poppon, the **Saphire** stone, also burning fevers and griefes of the eyes. The **Amatist** resisteth drunkennesse, and the **Jasper** bleeding and hurtfull fantasies. The **Emrauld** restraineth lust. The stone **Achates** resisteth poppon, the **Copace** sobernesse, incontinencie and all outrages of lout.

The **Pisimire** detesteth the herbe **Organic** & **Colewortz**, that the one killeth the other placed together.

The **Blue** tree so detesteth the **Cowcumber** that being placed nere together, they wil turne backe and growe hookewise lest they shoulde touch one another.

The gall of a **Crow** hid in some priuite or unknowne place, is saide to fraie men for coming to that place where it is hidden.

The **Adamant** disagreeeth in such sort with the **Load-stone**, that being together **Iron** will not be drawne.

Sheepe flee from the herbe called **Apimu** ravinum, as from a most deadly poppon & to which is most strange in the liver of such sheepe as die of the eating of that herbe, the verie picture of the herbe is to be found.

Goates of all other herbes detest **Basil**.

The **weasell** and the **Moose** are at deadly hate, so that if you put the brains of a weasell into your vennet or cheslepe where with you gather the rinde of cheese, the **Spide** will never taste

taste or eat the cheeles.

There is a beast like a Lizard that is called Scellio hauing blacke spots like starres, which is so contrarie vnto the Scorpion, that his beerie sight terrefieth him that he presently putrieth and becommeth an oile which is singular to heale hurt recraued by Scorpions or other venomous beasts.

There is also a mortall hate betwixt the House and the Scorpion, in such sorte that a House applied to the biting of a Scorpion, helpeth the grieve.

Serpents haue no greater enemies than Crabfishes. & for that cause Swine bitten with Serpents are holpen with Crabbes.

If a Crocodile be touched with a quill or feather of the bird called Ibis, it makes immovable.

There is a bird like a Partridge called Oridis that cannot abide the sight of an horse.

The Hart cannot abide the sight of the Raven, neither the sight of the Ulper.

The Elephant is feared most when he heareth the grunting of a swine: the Lyon when he seeth a Cocke.

There is also enmity betweene the Wolfe, the Swan, the Bull and the Raven.

There is continuall war betwixt the Crow and the Owl, the Kite and the crow, the Hart and the Dragon.

Cornucopia.

Enmitie also betweene the Dolphin and the Thirlepoole, the Codfish and the Seawolfe, the Cunger and the Lampreie.

The Lobster so feareth the fish Polipus, that at his sight he dieth incontinent.

The Lambe and the wolfe are at enmitie, and the Lamb so feareth the wolfe, that if a peece of the skin of a wolfe bee hanged on the crib, they will not eat for verie feare.

It is thought that the Olive tree is so contrarie to whooredome, that if an harlot do plant it, either it will die or els bare no fruit.

The Lyon is thought to bee tamed by none other meanes than with burned firebrandes, which he utterly detesteth and is a feard of: & the wolfe who feareth neither staffe nor yron, yet the casting of a stone is so contrarie to him, that in the same place where hee is hit with a stone are wormes ingendred.

The Horse feareth the Cammell greatly, so that hee can not brooke neither his sight nor smell.

The Elephant though neuer so outrage, yet seeing a Ramme is easiesly tamed.

A Snake creepeth and feareth a naked man, and pursueth or followeth one that is not naked.

A Bull though neuer so fierce, becometh quicklie verie gentle being tyed unto a figge tree.

Amber

Q

Amber

Amber commonlie draweth all thinges vnto it but Bassell and such thinges as are annoynted with Oyle, which she with some naturall discorde betweene them.

Moreouer it is wondrous to consider the courage in the Lyon, and the Cocke, the feare and timoronsnes in the Hare and in the Lamb, the capacitie and gluttonie of the Wolfe, the craft and deceit of the Foxe, the flatterie of the Dogge, the couetonsnes of the Crowe and the Raven, the pride and stomacke of the Horse, the reuengeiment in the Tyger and the Boze, the melanchollie sadness in the Catte, the venerie or lust in the Sparrow, the boldnesse of an Harlot, the feare of a Cheefe, and such like innumerable.

The eye of the Basiliske is so odious to man that it seeth man before he come nere him, euen by looking vpon him.

So doth the eye of a certaine Wolfe called Hyena astonish euerie Beast that hee seeth, in such sort that they cannot move nor stirre.

There be certaine wild beastes in the Woods of Germanie that haue no toynts in their legges, therefore neuer kee down but stand and leane to rest them, which the Hunters knowing saue the Trees (whereunto they are accustomed to leane vnto) half a funder, then the trees falling the Beastes also are taken.

Euen so there be many Wolfes which
if

Cornucopie.

If they see a man before the man see them, doth amaze them even with their sight, and maketh them hoarse, so that they cannot cry nor call because they haue taken away the vse of their voyce.

Also if a man carrie the hart of a Dogge about him, all Dogges will fly from him.

The liuer of a Goat is quite contrary to buttersies, and moathes and such like, a Wolfe will not eat such pullen as haue eaten of the liuer of a ueloe.

The Bellican reuiues her young ones being killed with her own blood.

When the Oyster gapeth for aire against the tide, the Crabbe putteth a stone betweene the two shelles to keepe them open while he eateth the meate.

The stone of a mad Dog put into drinke is said to cause dissention betweene the parties that drinke thereof.

Plinie reporteth that if when you first heare the Cucko, you marke where your right foote standeth and take vp of that earth, seas will not breed where it is throwne.

Also Plinie affirmeth that if one that hath the falling sickness doo marke the place where his head fell at the first beginning of the disease and in that place doo driue an Iron nail ouer the head, that it will presently help to deliuer him from falling any more.

Take

Take the wringes of the nalles of any that hath the quartaine Ague, and put them in a linnen cloth, and tie the same about the necke of a quicke Cate, putting the same Cate into the water, and it will deliuer the partie from his disease.

The Rauen bringeth forth two eggs, where of are ingendred a Male and a Female, called a Hen.

If you chance to see one Rauen flying alone, it signifieth the partie to be a widow, or to lead his life as a widow.

If a Rauen or a Crow doe crooke towards one, it pretendeth some aduerser fortune, either of person, honour, wife, children, or substance, as Epictetus Stoicus a most graue Philosopher doth affirme.

The merrie countenance of the Swan doth presage to shipmen a happie aduenture, and to passengers stop by their journey.

The Eagle is said to drinke no water but blood, and therefore flying ouer an host or army of souldiers, doth signifie an happie victory.

The Phoenix promisseth most happie successe, but the Vultur most lamentable stratagem.

The Pellican noteth some danger for doing good to others.

The Snake is a signe of concord, the chattering of it betwixt some guests from that part

part from whence he looketh, and this is true by daylie experience.

The Scritch Owle and the Night-Crow, euermore prognosticate death, and this also is daylie appoyned.

The finding of a toade in any vncouth place noteth death.

The Hawke flying ouer your heade pretendeth death to the partie.

The fighting of Hawkes one with an other, noteth mutation of kingdomes.

The Swallow is a signe of entoyng a patrimonie or inheritance.

The meeting of a Remouse by Bat, signifieth euaslon from enemies.

To meete the Sparrow flying is a signe of euill lucke, but in loue matters it noteth good.

The meeting of a weasel is accounted for tunable.

It is not good to meete with an Hare in a iournie, for manie haue proued it euill by common experience.

Also the Mule, the Dogge and the Horse are not verie fortunable to meete in desert places. Sheepe and Goates pretend good: So doe Oren & Dogs to be met in a iournie.

The Housle pretendeth euill.

The Spider drawing downe her thredde from aboue, is a signe that there is hope to recoune monie, and this is a common sentence.

The

Cornucopia.

The meeting of a snake giueth warning to
beware of some euill tonged enemye.

Wonderfull are the portraictures and proportions of men.

Let a man stand vpright and holde by his
hands ouer his head, then is there his cubitte
from the top of his heade to the long fingers
ende.

The length of the arme from the elbow to
the end of the fingers, is iust the length from
the middle of the whoylebone to the sole of the
foote.

The nauill is iust in the middle of a man, for
looke howe much distance is from the fingers
ends holden vpright ouer the heade to the nauill,
so much is there from the nauill to the sole
of the foete, and so likewise in the bredth.

The nauill is also the middle point from the
crowne of the head to the knee.

From the top of the shoulder bone to the elbow
is the fourth part of a man.

Four cubittes, or foure times the length of
halfe the arme: that is to say, from the elbow
to the fingers end is the stature of the man.

The length of the whole arme from the top
of the shoulder to the end of the longest finger,
is halfe the length of the man.

The space betweene the toppes of the one
shoulder to the top of the other ouer the back,
is also the fourth part of that mans length.

Stichanofalles make a cubite, four hand-
fulles make a foote, and foure fingers make
an hand's breadth.

The length of a man, is foure and threethie
of his hand's breadth.

Six feet of a well set man maketh his full
length, but of slender tall men, seauen feet in
length are his height.

Four score and fiftene fingers breadth is al-
so the length of the partie that meassureth
them.

The length of the brest from the top to the
bottom is the first part of his stature.

The space from the highest part of the brest
to the top of the foreheade is the second part
of the haire is the threethie part of his length.

From the crowne of the head to the bottom
of the chin maketh the eighth part of the length
of a man.

If you measure the compass of a mans head
along by the fore head and eares of the haire,
there shal be foure the first part of his length.

The length of the face from the top of the
middle of the foreheade to the bottom of the
chin is the tenth part. So is the length of
the hand from the wrist to the fore fingers end.
So also the distance betwene the two dugges,
and from the bottom of the throat to either of
the dugges is the same distance, making right
triangle equall on euery side.

The

ad The compasse of the necke is as much as
from the top of the breaste she chin: then like
distance is from the haight of the brest to the
nauill.

From the top ouer bone of the head to the
chine, sheweth halfe the compasse of the mid-
dle.

From the end of the foresinger measured on
the backe of the hande to the third ioynt of the
said finger, is of equalitie with the length from
that ioynt to the backe side of the wrist.

Also the length of the long finger by the out
side from the end of the naile to the third ioynt
thereof, is of equall length with the space from
the wrist to the befoling of the first ioynt of the
said finger in the liue side of the hand.

The space from the nethermost ioynt of the
thumb to the greater ioynt of the same, is e-
quall to the haight of the forehead.

The two hands are as much as the whole
face, for with the inside may you couer right-
ly the whole countenance.

The length of the nose, the haight of the fore-
head, and bredth of the mouth are equall one
with another.

The bredth of the sole of the foote and the
palme of the hand are both alike.

The compasse both of the eye, and also the
eare, and the opening of the mouth are all
one.

Cornucopia.

If you measure from the crowne of the head vnder the chin to the crowne of the head againe, then haue you the compasse of your middle.

The length of your hand from the wzeist to the longest fingers ende, is the length of the foote.

► The compasse of the caulfe of the legge, is the compasse of the necke.

Twice the compasse of the wzeiste, is the compasse of the caulfe of the legge.

Thrice the compasse of the first ioynt of the thumb, is the compasse of the wzeist.

Twice the length of the long finger from the great or third ioynt to the ende of the finger, is the length of your span.

These ought to be obserued in me of meane stature, and such as are not mistoymed nor diseased.

Marvellous in our eyes are the hidden qualities in other thinges, as is the nature of a stone named Abelson found in Araby, of the colour of Iron, which hath not onelie a kinde of wooll growing about it, which some say is the doune of the Salamander, and of truth will not burne and consume awaye with fire: but the stone also it selfe bearing once hotte will neuer afterwards bee cooled againe.

Cornucopia.

Achates the stone sometimes hath the representation of the nine Muses, sometimes the picture of Venus, sometime it hath the colour of Corall, sometimes of Christall.

Plinie and others affirme that by the smoke made by burning of this stone, stormes and tempestes are diuened a waie, euen as it is a common experiment in all countries that the ringing of Belles, doth scatter and put a waie thunder.

Galactides the stone beeing verie blacke without, yet being broken sendeth out a licour both of the same taste and whitenesse of milke.

Strauinge it is that the fish called an Hornbeake, casteth out her spaine by none other meanes, but onely by opening of her bellie, & that after the casting of the spaine, she would closeth againe.

The Adamant or Diamonde stone is so hard, that nothing may break it but the blood of a Goate.

Among strange matters, this may seeme to bee none of the least, that in Egip: it selldome or neuer raineth: yet by the ouer-flowing of the riuer Nilus, it is so abundant of all thinges, that it may be compared euen with the chiefe: yet is there no wine in all Egip.

The Cele commeth or is ingendred of the earth

earth and mud without anie spawne, neither is the rather male or female of them.

It is said that an hare is one yeare male, & another yeare female.

There is in Syria a water called Asphaltum, whose vertue is such, that there cannot anie thing sinke or be drowned in it that hath life.

Astricke peeledeth a little serpent called Aspis, the stinging stroke whereof cannot by any means bee healed but by the drinking of the stone of some ancient king.

Wonderfull it is that Plinie writteth of this mischivous worme: for the male (saith he) & the female goe both together, and if anie man kill one of them, the other followeth in the slaughter, and will never leave him till he be revenged: yea and will followe him even though an assemblie of people, so that there is no helpe but to passe ouer some water which it cannot passe.

Achanasius the famous Bishop of Alexandria is reported to haue liued six whole yeares in a dyesterne where he neuer saw the sunne.

It is strange to consider the hugenes of the City of Babilon, for by report it was in compass three score miles, the walles ther of three hundred fecte in haight, three score and fiftene foote in bredth, hauing one hundred gates of brasle, the tower that Nimroth builded, above fiftie miles in haight.

Cornucopia.

Woonderfull is the inhuinanitie of the people in the further most part of Persia, who when their Parentes bee verie sicke or aged they throwe them vnto fierce and wilde dogges which doe rent and deuoure them.

The dogge-fish is saide to make a noise like the barking of a dogge when the fisher hath taken him.

In the bankes of the riuer Nilus is ingendred a little beast which hath such benemositie in his eyes, that who so beholdeth them dieth incontinent.

The Cammelles of Braçria will run aboue an hundred miles in one day.

There is a kinde of Carbuncle stone called Carchedonius of a woonderfull nature, for being in an house it is of a purple colour, but in the aire it is fiering against the sunne, it sendeth forth sparkes, and if war bee put to it, it melteth a waie.

Strabo writeth that in Tartarie nere the Sea Caspium, be a kinde of people, that if they perceaue that their Parentes liue or exceeðe the age of thre score & ten yeares, they put them into a close place, and so most vnnaturally doe famish them, which done they draw them out and leaue them in some desert, going a far off from them, and beholding them. Nowe if birdes doe deuoure them, they then accounte them blessed: if dogges or wild-beastes do it,

Cornucopia.

they doe not account it so happy: but if Dogs and wilde beastes doe, they esteeme those me most unhappie.

There are Cedar trees in Siria one hundred and thirtie foote high, and five or six fathome in compasse: the wood will neuer rotte neyther will wormes breed in them.

The little beast the Chamelion beeing spotted, chaungerh those spottes at his pleasure, accordyng to the thinge then presente in his sight, he sleepeth with his eyes open, so that his eyes bee neuer shut, hee neuer eateth nor drinketh but liueth only by the aire.

It is suposed that the Stork hath no tong, and that the yong ones much succour and provide meate for the old ones.

Corrall is a tree or bush growing in the sea, which beeing once gathered out of the water becometh a stone: such is the straunge nature thereof.

Strange it is that the Goate should be continually troubled with an Ague, and the Quaille with the falling sicknes.

In Sicile Ileland are Giants which haue but one eye and that is in the middle of their foreheades.

In Sicillia is a Riuer which runneth from the great Mountaine Taurus of such an exceeding cold nature, that if any man remaine therein any time, it mortifieth the whole body.

The

The beaste Canips which is somewhat like an Ape, but that he is more greater and more puissant, and his head more like vnto a Dog: is of a wonderfull strange nature: for besides that they haue a voice like a man, they shewe euery houre of the day and night by their making of water, for at every houre doe they pisse: to wit foure and twentie times in a naturall day. Also they so lament the wane of the Moone, that during the time of her Darknes before her change they neuer will look backward or eate any thing, but hanging downe their heads show a countenance of sorrow.

There bee people vnder the great Cham which haue heads like vnto our dogs.

In Aethiopia by a towne called Debris is a well of a strange property, for the water in the day time is cold as yce, and in the night it is boyling hote.

The Dolphin is so wonderfull swift in swimming, that were it not that his mouth is so nere his belly no fish might escape him, but by reason of his mouth he can take no fish but lying with his belly upward: his mouable tong is apt for voyce, & is greatly delighted with musick & is thought of all fishes best to loue mankind.

Certaine people called Derlices, haue this custome: when their friends come to the age of 70. yeres, they slay them & eat them calling all their neighbors to the feast, but the women they

they strangle and then burie them as they doe others that die within that age: they punish euerie offence bee it neuer so little euen with death.

There is a stone to be had in the heade of a Dragon if you sodainely strike off the Dragons head, for othervise the stone dissolueth while the Dragon lieth.

The Dromedarie beeing in iourning, can endure from anie drinke, for the space of three dayes.

In the roote of an Oake is founde a little worme of so mischieuous popson, that if one tread on him barefooted, soothwith the skin commeth off and all the legges swelleth, and which is more to be maruailed at they that do handle him that is hurt looseth his skin.

In Solinus you may finde it mentioned, that in Affricke there bee certayne people which if they praise faire trees, goodly coyne, prettie children, goodly cattell, and such like they die presently. And Plinie also writeth of some, which beholding any person stedfastly with an angry countenance they destroy them, and this is founde true manie times heere euen amongst vs.

Of all foure footed beastes the Elephant is the greatest, gentlest, and most tractable, and of most vnderstanding, his age is two hundred yeares. Plinie saith that they vse none

aduontrie, and that if they meete with a man in the wilderness being out of aile waie, they will gently goe before him and bring him into the plaine way. To this Solinus seemeth to agree.

The Elephant is at continuall warre with the Dragon, who like an enuious person will not be satisfied but with the blood of the Elephant, and therefore lying in waite as the Elephant passeth by the Dragon, beeing of an exceeding length, windeth h^e staile about the hinder legges of the Elephant and so letteth his going, and then thrusteth his head into the Elephants nose and sucketh o^r exhausteth his breath, o^r els biteh him in the eare, whereto he may not reach with his nose, and when the Elephant is faint, so that he can no longer indure, hee falleth downe bypon the Dragon which is full of blood and with the porson of his bodie breaketh him: so that the blood of the Dragon and of the Elephant, runneth about mingled together, which is that which we call Sinopie.

If one doe stedfastly behold the birde Calgulus that hath the yeallow Jaundise, forthwith the partie is deliuered and the birde hath the disease.

Amongst manie stranng thinges found in India, this is to be remembred. There is a beast called Gazella, which naturally hath a

Cornucopie.

superfluous blood congealed on his belly and groweth like an impostume, and when it is ripe, the beast goeth to a tree, or a stone and rubbeth his belly thereon vntill that humor breaketh out like vnto corrupt matter, which at the first doth stinke filthely, but when it hath beene hanged in the ayre for a season it wareth ripe, and than hath it an odoriferous sauour, and that is it which wee commonly call muske.

That which wee call Ciuet is nothing else but as it were a superfluous sweate found betwene the flanks of a beast much like vnto a Cat.

It is reported that the Hearing liueth only by water.

The tree whereof groweth the wood Ebenus which is as black as ieat, beareth neither leafe nor fruit which is rare.

There are people called Hippopodes dwelling in the Scythicke Ocean, which haue feet like vnto horses.

In Iudye they haue euer two Summers, and fruites and graine is twise a peere gathered, the winds are alwaies there very calme, temperate, and not troublous: their beasts and foules more greater than in other Countreies, and of many more kinds.

Strauinge is the nature of the Larix tree which perissheth not neither by rotting nor by eating

Cornucopia.

eating of woimes, neither will it burne in a flame, nor be brought into coales, neither will it swim vpon the water as other trees doe, and therefore they are either carried in ships or laid vpon fire trees, and so pinned together close that they may not stirre one from another when they are brought at any time ouer the sea.

The byrne of the beast called Linx who is faced like a Lion and spotted like a Panther, hath this quality in his byrne, that immediately after the making or comming away from it sodainely turneth to a stone.

It is said that there is a certain kind of fish which in latine is called Loligo, wee haue no english name for it, this fish hath his head placed between his feet & his belly most strangely, and hath two bones one like a knife, and the other like a pen.

Among thinges of woonder this is not the meanest, that is written of the tree called Lutos, which groweth in Affrick, for if any stranger doth eat of the frute thereof, he doth incontinently forget his owne Country wherein he was borne.

In the Fles of Maniola beyonde the river Ganges, are such rocks full of Lead stones that they draw euery whole shippes that haue iron nailles in them.

There haue been diuers men by repeat that haue

Cornucopiz.

haue had no teeth but onely one bone, so had King Phirrus and Monodos.

In the east parte of the worlde are men hauing but one legge, where with they goe by leapes, and that more swiftly than any beast.

Such like also are saide to bee in Indie that one legge being so great that therewith they couer themselves from the sunne.

It cannot be but strange that the vermine called a Shrew going ouer anie beast, should make that part lame which he toucheth, yea and if hee bite anie thing it swelleth vp to the hart, and the beast dieth thereof.

Strabo writeth of a certaine kind of Calkey clay, whereunto if fire bee put it kindleth in such wise, that if a little water be cast thereon it burneth more feruently, and may onely be extinct with abundance of water or vinegar, allunie and birdlime. Plutarcke saith there is store thereof in Babilon.

They that inhabit in the countrie of Hungarie, report that they haue a certaine riuer, in the which if Iron be often dipped it will turne to copper.

Strange it is that all beasts so maruellously delight with the sweete saueur that cometh from the Panthes in so much that smelling the sweete aire where they haue their resort, thither will all beasts come, and are not afraide but onely of the Panther his fierce looks:

lookes: wherein also marke as strange a secrete in nature, the Panther perceauing this, of a subtiltie hideth his head suffering the rest of his bodie to be gazed vpon, that he may at the better aduantage take his pray of the sillie dismayed cattell.

These Panthers the Vircanes rather poison with a popson called acoint than with weapon: wherein also see an other secret in the nature of the Panther, feeling himselfe to be poisoned, hasteth immediatlie to finde the ordure or dunge of mankind, and by the eating thereof are preserved. If all the bowelles of these beastes bee quite taken out of their bodie, yet will they liue a long while as some report.

Who can but woonder at the Birde called a Phoenix shoulde liue sixe hundred yeares, and finally carrying sweet spices by to a mountaine by the heat of the sunne & labour of hir wings, kindleth fire, whereby shee being all consumed and burned, of her ashes riseth another of that kinde, and it is supposed that there is but onely one of them.

What shuld I say of the Giant Polykrates, who in al his life time neuer suffered any griefe, aduersitie or misfortune. Nay more he fearing the chanuge & chance of fortune did cast a ring of gold (wherein was set a stone of great value) into the Sea, to the intent hee might suffer some discontentment, and thereby satisfie the fickleness of fortune: But marke the ende, the
f
ring

ring cast into the sea the fish deuoured the ring, and the same day was caught of the fisher and giuen to the King for the greatnes thereof, and being opened the ring was found in the fishes belly, wherat as well he as all other about him maruailed greatly.

The fly Pyralis is ingendred of the fire, and as long as it is in the fire it liueth, but when it is far from it, it dyeth incontinently.

The Robin-red-brest if he find a man or woman dead, will couer all his face with mosse, and some thinke that if the body should remaine buried, that hee would couer the whole body also.

Plinie sayth; that if a trauelier binde Mugwort to any part of him, it keepeth him from being weary in trauell.

The Sicanoye tree beareth not fruit out of the toppes of the boughs as the figge tree doth vnto which it is like, neither will the graine nor fruit ripen except it be scraped with an yron instrument.

It is straunge that in the Ile Tiro which is in the Indian sea, should be trees whose leaues doo neuer fall. Also wooll groweth there vpon trees which doo beare gourds of the graines of Quinces, which beinge ripe do open, and therein is contained the wooll whereof is made very fine cloath.

In the Riuer Ganges, men say are certaine fishes called Vermes, thye scope Cubits in length hauing

Cornucopie.

hauing such strength that when Oliphants come to the water and do drinke, they will take them by the nose, and by great force draw them vnto them.

All beastes doo detest the female **Pimpernell** and not the male: Also it is reported, that **Pimpernell** laid vnder the threshold of the doore triueth away all manner of inchantments and witchcraft.

Chickwood beginneth to spring in the middle of winter, and in the middle of summer it vanisheth away.

Fuchius writeth that that house is neuer troken with **Thunder** nor **Lightning**, vpon the which doth growe **Houleeke**, or **Syngeens**.

Dickmadam flourisheth thise euery yeare.

Plinie reporteth that **Mugwort** is of wonderfull effect for womens diseases, in so much as if women doo but vsually carry it about them they shall not at any time be hurt neither of corrupt medicines, nor of any beast, nor of any beast, nor of the sunne his heate.

If you tye a browne thred, packthred, or other like about the bryn or outer edge of a bell, if that bell bee so rong, it will speake incontinent.

It is to be maruailed at, that vpon **Midsummer Eue** which is the Eue of the feast day of saint Iohn Baptist, iust at noone is to bee founde vnder euery Roote of **Plantine** and also of **Mugwort**, a Coale ether of **Charcole** or else

a seacole, which cole as diuers affirme is profitable to be boyme about one against the plague, the ague and other like disrales. In credit it is that it should then bee founde and at no time els but euen last at noone. I dare be bold to note it for truth, for that I my selfe haue founde it diuers times in the presence of many at that houre, and hauing sought for the same at other times, it is not to be found: but whether it hath such vertue as some affirme, I cannot iustlie affirme: yet doe I coniecture that it may well be, for the strange finding of it at such an houre, in my iudgement is moze wonderfull than the vertues, yea and I dare assure you that I neuer knewe any that euer carried it about them, that euer had the plague or was troubled with any kinde of ague.

It is also incredible that Mugwort put into Ale or Beere in the heate of summer, should keepe the same from souering, yet daylie experience sheweth the contrarie: so that you put in quantitie according to the proportion of your drinke, for the greater quantitie requireth also the greater quantitie of Mugwort.

Who can but wonder that in some countries the Sunne should day by day continually rise at six of the clocke in the morning, and set at six at night without alteration. Also that in other countries, some daies to be a month, two, three, or foure months: I meane that in so long time the Sunne setteth not but shineth continually.

Yea

Cornucopia.

Bea and that those that dwell directlie vnder the poles of the worlde, haue but one onely day in the whole yere, that is to say that they haue for six monthes, or for halfe the yere continuall day and the other halfe yere haue the continuall night with seeing the Sunne.

When the Sunne riseth with vs, it is noone with some, with others Sunne setting, with others midnight &c.

Above other countries Spaine, Iberia, Dalmatia, Tolosa, India & the Aethiopian Ilands, are most fruitfull of gold, by the report of Matialis, Plinie, Michaell, Anglicus and others.

Corinthus, Caristos, Dodoua, abound in Brasse.

Above all other places, England, Italie, Thracia, and Calabria, excell in multitud of beastes and cattell,

Affricke, and Arcadia, in plentie of Alges.

For plentie of Trees, the mount Atlas & Caucasus: the fortunate Ilands, India, Cirene, and Hicinia.

The City of Antron in Thessalie, for Denness and canes.

In the fortunate Ilands by the report of Plinie, are trees that are above 144. fecte in height.

Also he sayth that in India are trees of such an exceeding haight that one cannot shoote to the top of them.

Hibla in Sicilie surpasseth for Bees and plentie of honey. Also for Hares the hill Erimanthus in

Arcadie for wild Boares.

The fortunate Islands for plenty of byrds of all sorts, and store of Apples.

The Englishmen, Armenians, Arabians, Ithyreians, some Parthians excel in shooting. The Irish in casting of the dart.

Plinie reports that in Indie are reeds or canes of such length & greatnes, that betweene knot and knot may bee made a Boate to carry three or foure men.

In Egypt is vineger made so excellent, that it is sold for more than the wine it selfe.

Egypt bringeth forth the venemous serpents Asps of whom if any man be stricken, there is no remedy but to cut out the wound so deepe that none of the venemous matter be remaining otherwise they dye.

For Aromaticall things Persia challengeth principality.

An Ele will liue 300. yeares and will endure eight dayes without water. The River Ganges by the report of Plinie & Solinus, breedeth Elees 30 feete in length.

Egypt, Macedonie, and the Island Melus, hath the best Alum.

The best Anise seeds are in Siria.

Aloe in India and the gumme Aloe out of Arabia and Asia.

The chiefest Alabaster cometh from India, Damascus, and from Sparta.

The Silke out from the River Orantes and from

Cornucopiz.

from Affrica.

Celadusa, the hill Taurimonium in Sicely and England abound in Oren and Kine.

In Phenecia the Kine are of such hugenes, that the women doe stand and milke them.

Aelianus saith; that by the red sea, bee Oren that haue hornes which you may winde or vende, which way you please.

In India they will runne as fast as Horses.

In Euboia all their beasts for the most part, be white.

The wilde Beasts of Aethiop do moue their hornes, euen in like case as they do their eares.

Corycus, a towne in Cilicia, is accounted to haue the best and greatest plentie of Saffron, but now our English Saffron is most accepted of in all Countries.

The Canarie Islands hath the greatest store of Dogges, and thereof (after Plinie) tooke the name. Others affirme that Sparta is most plentifull of Dogges.

The Islands of Crete, tooke his name of the abundance of Chalke or Fullers earth, that is found there.

The River Nilus, of all other places bringeth most Crocodiles. These being bred of egges, grow into a greater forme than any other thing whatsoeuer that is hatcht of an egge. They haue no tongues, and liue both vpon land & also water, and for foure months in the winter season, they eate not any thing at all.

The

Cornucopie.

The Iland Capraria tooke the name of the number of Goates that are found there.

The City of Auella in Campania hath the greatest store of nuts and therefore are they called in latine nuces Auellana.

The mountaine Hymettus and Hybla haue the greatest store of waxe by reason of their multitude of Bees.

It is reported that in Pzonia and Illiria is such great abundance of Pigeons, that orderly they goe forth to fight against them.

The hill of Libanus for Cedar trees : Cayster the riuer of Lydia for Swannes are thought to be the price : yet Volaceranus and others greatly commend England for plenty of Swannes.

The Inhabitanee about the Alpes haue great plenty of yron and Steele, but in my minde not comparable to England.

The City Cerasus in the yle of Pontus is most abounding in Cherry trees.

England hath the greatest plenty of Conyes.

Calabria and Males haue the name for plenty of Cotton.

Aquitane aboundeth in Chelnuts : Massilia in Affrick for Dragons. Also in India bee Dragons that bee of equall bignes with the Elephant. Plinie.

Of all other citties Syracusa hath beene supposed to be the richest in the world.

Scithia aboundeth in Horses, Argos for the best Horses amongst the beste are accounted.

Gen

Gentiles in Ireland: which is a land
 of the Elephant, Verboop for the wood
 Ebenus. India hath Tuts and Diamonds as
 bigge as Dogges: from the model

Babylonia by Herodotus report is one of the
 fruitfullest countries in the world: as well for
 the plenty of trees, vines, olives, and such like:
 as also for corne and fodder.

Barbarians and Scythia are most plenti-
 full of wilde beastes: and nomernale: but they
 haue no certain place of abode, but are carried
 by and do home in Cartes like vagarant peo-
 ple.

The fertilitye of Egypt is so great, that the
 Sheepe there bring forth Lambs twice a yeare,
 and these the Sheepe are shorne twice euery
 yeare.

The best Marble commeth from Sinada
 in Bulgaria. The next to it commeth out of Au-
 midia and it is speckled with purple spots.

The greene marble is brought from Laco-
 nis, and of it is accounted the most pre-
 cious.

The Cittie of Corinthus was so laciuous &
 giuen to venerie, that they built there a Tem-
 ple of Venus, where there was about a thou-
 sande of the fairest and finest common women
 that could be founde, which were obedient to
 each mans call, the chieffest of them were cal-
 led Lai, Cercus, Lema, Synope, Phryne, and Si-
 cyone.

Conquepte

Damascus in Siria supallerth for Rumes,
Calabria for lecher, Istria in Thracia for letes
and Onions. And thus had I done.

Wilefely Calabria is most famous for store
of beastes, the Ile Sinciona for hoes and leger,
A Siria for the profitable rimonum, the hill Ay
mers by Athens for Bees and wine, Babylon
for Capellrie, Egypt for Wineger, Persia for
Spices, the mountaine Citous for Bor, Ara
bia for Silkes, the Island Celandula for Oren,
Iunie for the pretious ballant, Creta for salt, E
pirus for dogs, Aethia for hassen nuts, Scythia
a for hemp, Dodona in Grece for pigeons, Ca
laria in Cilicia for sweetes, Noricum in Ger
manie for Steele, Mauritania by the West
for pomegranates, Cumia for onions, Lusitania in
Spaine for ambling horses, India for wooll,
Numidia for hennes, the Red Sea for pretious
stones, the Ile Corcira for gadders, Sardinia
for wooll, Egypt for hares, Sicilia for harte, Sic
ilia for marble, Aethia for brasse, England
for thyme and scab, Aethia for coyne, Arabia for
mire, the cittle Melitra by Boome for eggs, Ga
lesia for sheeps, Aethia for sweet gummes, the
Ile Paricia in the sea Reginum for pitch, Iou
ine a for palme trees, the apples of Pheacum,
the prunes of Damascus, the onions of Car
thum, Sicilia for purple, Persia for Roses,
Egypt for rosen and gummes, Aethia for brim
stone, India for sugar, Alexandria also for sa
pentie, Germanie for black-birds, Persia for
sunt.

Comuopie

oinments, the river changes for bearies, and
 to say the truth, England for all things: for if
 it be well waied, what store of graine this I-
 land hath it is wonderfull: hauing both suffici-
 ent for the inhabitanes thereof, and also to help
 other countries that want. what country in
 Europ comparable to England? what more
 wonderfull than London? wherein if it be con-
 sidered: what a boiudance of felwell? what store
 of beeses what multitude of Cattell are occu-
 pied there daylie, it may seeme strange from
 whence they haue it? what citie in the world
 so populous, so merchauntable, more rich, more
 stored with women of most amiable counte-
 nance and beautie, more ciueller in their attire?
 where is there more Statelier buildings? what
 countie more stored with fruit, with precious
 simples? what nation more fittile for house, for
 tinne, for lead, for foule, for beastes and cattel, for
 swannes, for plentie of wooll, for clothing, for
 fish, for curious and costly hangings? where
 more store of fine gold & plentie of silver? where
 more finer wittes, more profound and learned
 men in all sciences? nay where so many, where
 so famous, vniuersities, & schooles of learning?
 where more valiant and couragious souldiers?
 where such succours ministered to strangers, to
 the distressed, to the persecuted, to the afflicted?
 nay, what countie or nation in the world is
 there at this present that sheweth so manie
 signes from all parts of the world as England

Conaropia.

both: we haue our mines, our quarries for
stones, our fountains, precious stones and all
other necessaries and pleasant things for good
God be blessed and praised therefore.

There are not troubled with poisoning Ser-
pents, nor with fierce Apes: nor with deuou-
ring Tigers, Beares, wolues, Panthers, or a-
ny such hurtfull beastes as other nations are.

The little Bitunium in Burgundie hath a
field, wherein there be two welles: the water
of the one is very sweet: and the water of the
other is apt to be made salt.

Also the Citie of Achana is famous for salt,
euen so is England.

In Arcadia Swine are so plentiful and fed
so fat, they can scarce moue themselves: so that
Plinie saith, there hath bin found a Rat making
her nest upon the bodies.

Aquitanie hath the name for Salmones: so
may England.

Sparta excelleth for corke, Opicia and Da-
matens for tapestrie, Scythia for frakenense.

In India they haue such fires that they co-
uer the houses therewith, as we doe ours with
clate and tile: yea in some places they be them
for boats.

Strabo saith that there is a River in Armenia,
which causeth all the beastes that drinke there-
of to become white, which is the reason all their
beasts for the most part are of white colour.

In England and the Citer is a Main Camp which
for

Cornucopia.

for bathes are most notable.

Thessalie, the Ile of Pontus, and Colehes, Iberia and Scithia, haue more popson & venomous herbes than all other Countries.

In Mysia be white Beares so infected with popson, that they kill such dogges as hunt them euen with the breath.

Genoesa a cittie in Aetolia is alwaies & continually tolled with great windes.

No countrie to bee compared to Iudie for glasse.

Varra saith what countrie is comperable to Campania for meate, to Falernum for wine, to Ippulia for wheate, to England for wooll, tin, and lead.

Strange it is that the Iland Gaulegalata by Carthage, breedeth no Scorpions: nay the very earth killeth them.

Euen so in Ireland we knowe no venomous beast is bred, or if any bee brought from other places thether they die.

The Iland Sicaros in Arabia breedeth no dogs, and if anie be set on shore there, they run raging by and downe till they die.

Africke only hath no Deere, neyther is there any Beares.

Scithia & the Ile of Pontus haue no Asles breeding in them, by reason that they bee colde countries, for Asles can not well indure the cold.

Arabia bringeth forth no swine of any sorte:

Neither is there a ~~W~~ensell found in Boeotia, or
Hares in Ithaca.

In Eubus are found no Cornies, nor on the
mountaine Olympus, any wolfes: neither doth
England breed any wolfes, & as some affirme:
such as are brought thether will not liue.

In the Ile of Creet are no foxes, nor beares
nor any other noisome beast.

Plinie saith that in Ithick there are no boyes,
nor Harts nor Goates, nor Beares.

In the Citie of Thebes commeth no Swal-
lowes.

In Creete are no Owles nor Nightcrows,
yea and if any be brought thether they will not
liue.

There is a place in Italie where is not anie
Storkes: so also in a field by Rhome.

There is not any bird to be scene in the Ile of
Dantus, where Achilles was buried.

In Egypt could neuer Cherrie tree bee made
to growe by anie meanes that cuer could bee in-
ted.

The herbe Time was neuer scene to growe
in Arcadia: neither on the mountaine Caria in
Creete was euer any flie found.

There is no moathes found to bee either in
Thassa or Philgia.

In India they haue neither brasse nor lead,
but doe exchange precious stone and such like
for them.

In the Ile of Paray are neuer seene any
mice.

Cornucopia.

wise.

In the towne of Daulis by Delphos is neuer heard fightingale.

Strabo saith that in Portugall are no hills nor mountaines.

Gaulon breedeth no Serpents, neither doth Cozonea in Borotia bring out anye mouldewarpes.

Italie hatcheth stately mindes, Fraunce excellence of pride, England couetousnesse, Scotland craftinesse, Ireland lasinesse, Flaunders drunkennesse.

FINIS.

Laboris condimentum ocium.

